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BLACKBURN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

FOR 1961

R. C. WEBSTER
Medical Officer of Health

G. R. WHITE
Public Health Inspector
Meat and Food Inspector





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1961.

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Medical Officer of Health. R.C.WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
D.C.H., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

Meat and Food Inspector. G.R.WHITE, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector.

R. READFERN, M.A.P.H.I.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	19,469
Rateable Value (31st March, 1961)	£161,837
Estimated Product of ld. Rate	£663
Population, Census 1961	15,051
Resident Population, mid-1961 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	15,150
Death rate per 1,000 of the population	14.7
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	14.3

The 14 villages in the Rural District of Blackburn are situated in either the fertile valley of the Ribble to the North or in the bleak moorland areas to the south of the district. Most of the area is given over to pasture and meadow-land, with some 360 farms devoted entirely to stock-raising and the production of milk. In addition to agricultural employment there are 14 factories in the various parishes providing employment for about 2,500 workers. There are 3 paper mills dependent on natural water resources and 2 factories producing bricks and glazed earthenware from local mineral workings. There are also 6 cotton mills, 2 engineering factories and a laundry.

In the post-war years, the Council has developed Housing Estates in parishes where industrial employment is available. Water Mains, Sewers and Sewage Works have been extended and improved to serve these Estates, also to provide for private development and to ensure the most modern amenities for present and future residents of the district. In consequence of this progress the use of land for housing development is increasing. The population of the district has increased 13.7% in the last 10 years and the rate now exceeds 2.78% per year.

Vital Statistics.

Much of the population of the district is made up of retired persons which explains the low birth rate (14.3 per 1,000 live births) as compared with England and Wales (17.4 per 1,000 live births). The same circumstances reveal a death-rate (14.7 per 1,000 population) in excess of that for England and Wales (12.0 per 1,000 population).

The main causes of death were heart disease, cancer and vascular disease of the nervous system. There were 6 deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus.

Infectious Diseases

There were 111 cases of infectious disease (including 5 cases of tuberculosis) notified during the year. The largest numbers were of measles (61%) and dysentery (20%) (most of which were institutional).

There were 5 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1961, all pulmonary (5 male). At the end of December there were 59 cases on the register as compared with 61 for 1960.

Housing

306 houses have been erected by the Council and 743 by private enterprise since the end of the War. Work commenced on the erection of 22 Bungalows in the parish of Mellor for aged persons. All the bungalows were scheduled for completion in 1962. This will increase the number of council bungalows from 28 to 50 but the waiting list shows that there is still a demand for aged persons' bungalows.

Housing Grants

Discretionary Grants totalling £3,372 were made to owners for the re-conditioning of 12 houses. Standard Grants totalling £1,293 were made for the provision of standard amenities to 13 houses. The Council have been making grants towards the cost of improvements to dwelling houses since 1955 and all property owners whether landlords or owner-occupiers are assisted in these improvement schemes. To date 142 grants have been made totalling £29,000.

Water Supplies

The Public Health Inspector points out that out of 4,429 houses in the rural district only 250 have no internal piped supply (5.6%) and most of these are situated in two parishes. The only parishes without a supply of mains water are Tockholes (140 houses) and Pickup Bank (excluding Belthorn) - (80 houses). In the case of both parishes the area is so undulating and sparsely populated that a mains supply of water could not be undertaken at any reasonable cost.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of this Act.

Local Health Services

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Committees composed of local representatives. Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No. 5 and the office of the Medical Officer of Health is undertaken together with that of Divisional Medical Officer, who operates both the County Council's Public Health and School Medical Service.

The Nursing Staff includes Health Visitors, School Nurses, Midwives and District Nurses. The provision of Clinics for a rural area, with a scattered population, presents special difficulties but consideration is being given to make provision for increasing housing development. 4 of the parishes have Child Welfare Clinics and Specialist Clinics are available in adjacent urban areas.

Ambulance Services

The area is adequately covered by ambulances from Great Harwood, Darwen and Blackburn.

Child Welfare Clinics

Where mothers may attend with their children for medical examination and for the purchase of infant welfare foods, are held as follows:-

Tockholes (Chapel)	Alternate Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Feniscowles (Mission Hall)	Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Mellor (Baptist Church Hall)	Alternate Wednesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Whalley (Methodist School)	Monday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Darwen (Civic Health Centre, Union Street)	Monday and Thursday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)

Specialist Treatment

Facilities are available for Specialist examination and treatment of children suffering from eye defects, diseases of ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic defects, for treatment by artificial sunlight or child guidance. Children are first seen at Child Welfare or Minor Ailment Clinics or at School Medical Inspections and the appropriate arrangements are made.

Midwives

The Midwives serving the area are as follows:-

Miss F.I. Grundy, District Nurses' Home, Branch Road, Mellor.	Mellor 313
Miss M.I. Lytle, 19, Calder Avenue, Billington.	Whalley 3113
District Nurses' Home, 58/62, Bolton Road, Darwen.	Darwen 1352

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

	Total	Males	Females
Live Births - Legitimate	181	97	84
Illegitimate	12	4	8
	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 92
Still Births - Legitimate	1	1	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1	<hr/> -
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age			
- Legitimate	5	2	3
- Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 4
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age			
- Legitimate	5	2	3
- Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 4
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age			
- Legitimate	4	1	3
- Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 4
		Blackburn R.D.C.	England & Wales
Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population			
Total (all forms) -			
Crude Rate		15.2	
Adjusted Rate		14.7	12.0
Respiratory T.B.		NIL	0.065
Malignant neoplasms, etc.		1.91	2.16
Live birth rates per 1,000 estimated population			
Crude Rate		12.7	
Adjusted Rate		14.3	17.4
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births		5.2	18.7
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births		NIL	0.33
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		31.1	21.4
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		31.1	15.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		25.9	
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births		30.9	

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>All Causes</u>	118	112	230
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other Tuberculous diseases	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective diseases	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	2	2	4
11. " " lung	6	-	6
12. " " breast	-	-	-
13. " " uterus	-	2	2
14. " " others	6	11	17
15. Leukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Lesions of nervous system	11	20	31
18. Coronary disease, Angina	32	14	46
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5
20. Other heart diseases	16	16	32
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	2	4
22. Influenza	2	2	4
23. Pneumonia	8	9	17
24. Bronchitis	5	6	11
25. Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other diseases	15	19	34
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1961

Disease	Total cases at all ages	Under										25 and over	Age unknown
		1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24				
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	66	-	5	6	10	12	30	3	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	22	-	1	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	6	5	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	107	1	6	9	11	15	42	7	-	-	8	8	-

Tuberculosis

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1961

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
Years	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-64	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

New Housing

Local Authority Houses

Position at 1st January 1961

Pre-war - 80

Post-war - 306

Post-war Housing Programme, Total Proposed Houses 346

Houses erected by Local Authority during 1961 NIL

Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of 1961 22

Houses erected by private enterprise

Post-war to January, 1961 613

Completed during 1961 130

Total: 743

42 Wellington Street, (St. John's),
Blackburn.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MESDAMES AND GENTLEMEN,

The year 1961 brought with it all the problems of a fast increasing population, i.e. a greater demand for mains water and sewerage and an extension of scavenging services. The Council is adequately coping with this work and continues to keep abreast of progress with up-to-date plant and vehicles.

On visits to retail food shops in the area it is particularly noticeable that Grocers are, almost without exception, modernising their premises so as to attract customers from the new housing development taking place.

Following the demolition or improvement of unfit houses in the last few years, a survey was made to obtain a re-assessment of unfit houses in the area compared with the problem existing in 1954. The revised proposals are tabulated in this Report and it is hoped that property owners will take advantage of the grants available from the Council to improve many unfit dwellings.

A feature of the scavenging services provided by the Council is the regularity of the weekly collections, in fact, with the exception of Bank Holiday, householders can almost time the hour of arrival of the refuse vehicle.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and the Health Committee in particular for their encouragement and support and wish also to record my appreciation of the co-operation of Chief Officers and Staff.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WHITE.

Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

The number of inhabited houses in the area is 4,429,

3,933 (88.8%) being supplied by public mains.
496 (11.2%) served by private spring supplies.

Of the above-mentioned approximately 250 (5.6%) have no internal piped supplies. The parishes of Tockholes and Pickup Bank (excluding Belthorn) are entirely dependent on spring supplies and excluding these two areas there are 252 houses (5.6%) without a public mains supply, almost all of which are isolated cottages or farms.

The Council is not a "Statutory water undertaking", water being supplied by the Fylde Water Board. Numerous large extensions to water mains have been carried out since the War, the Council having paid the cost or guaranteed revenue to the water suppliers.

Routine sampling of water from public mains is normally carried out and occasional checks are made of wells supplying private dwellings. During the year, 2 samples from public mains were submitted for bacteriological analysis; the samples were satisfactory. 4 samples from private supplies were analysed and found to be satisfactory.

The Statutory Water Undertakers take frequent samples from reservoirs and private houses in the area and details of the reports are furnished to the Council. During the winter months trouble was experienced by the Fylde Water Board from turbulence in one reservoir producing much suspended matter in the drinking water. It was found necessary to temporarily discontinue using water from this source.

Drainage and Sewers.

There are 3 separate Sewage Disposal Works in the area, serving the major parts of the parishes of Billington, Livesey, Pleasington, Wilpshire, Salesbury and part of Clayton-le-Dale. The Langho Colony and Brockhall Hospital are also served by these works. The method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation and sprinkler filtration.

A comprehensive scheme for extensions and new Sewage Disposal Works was prepared by the Council's Consultant Engineer in 1947 and approved in principle by the Council. The greater part of these improvements have either been completed or are in progress.

Pleasington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

A major scheme outstanding is a proposal to abandon the Pleasington Disposal Works which serves the parishes of Pleasington and Livesey and divert the sewage to the new Blackburn Corporation trunk sewer which runs through the parish of Pleasington. Sewers in part of the parish of Livesey have already been diverted to the new sewer and the remainder of the work will be carried out in two stages. The first stage will be to complete the diversion of all sewers from which sewage can gravitate to the trunk sewer and the second stage will be to instal pumping plant to discharge the sewage from remaining properties into the trunk sewer.

Barker Lane - Mellor/Ramsgreave Sewerage Scheme

A scheme to sewer 77 houses in the Barker Lane area was approved by the Ministry and work was commenced early in 1962. The sewerage will discharge into the Blackburn Corporation sewer via a pumping station which will be enlarged for this purpose.

Relief Sewers

Schemes have been prepared for submission to the Ministry for the construction of relief sewers in the parishes of Livesey and Billington to provide for the extensive development now taking place in those areas.

Public Cleansing Service

General Comments

In this age of mechanisation it is difficult to find manual workers for the hard and uncongenial task of refuse collection, particularly when in an area such as this there are more vacancies for labourers than men available, and higher wages are obtainable in private industry. The supervision of this essential service, both for the official and for the foreman, is an onerous and unenviable task requiring much tact and consideration.

The provision of a new messroom for the men was well received and contributed to a more contented staff and in no small way to the maintenance of a regular weekly collection of refuse. During the year many compliments were paid to the Council both by Parish Councils and newcomers to the district on an efficient and regular cleansing service.

The very large increase in private development in the last few years is taxing the department to the full and a complete re-organisation of schedules is needed.

The workmen are provided with 3 sets of overalls each year and are also issued with donkey jackets and waterproof coats and leggings for use in inclement weather.

Refuse Collection

The Council operate Dennis refuse vehicles, designed specially for municipal work. The number of narrow backs in the district necessitates vehicles of short wheelbase and up to 1961 side-loaders had to be used. During 1960 a compression vehicle of 8/12 cu. yd. was purchased with a view to increasing the capacity of load. Considerable trouble with the hydraulic system was experienced and for a small authority, without its own maintenance staff, it is questionable whether this type of vehicle has any advantage over the side-loader. The need for repeated operation of the hydraulically operated ram prevents the driver from assisting with the emptying of dustbins.

The department operates:-

- 2 - 8 cu. yd. Dennis refuse side-loaders.
- 1 - 8/12 cu. yd. Compressor on a Dennis Chassis.
- 1 - Cesspool Emptier on Dennis Chassis.
- 1 - Fordson 2/3 tons Truck.

Collection of house refuse is undertaken by direct labour at all but 75 houses. 4 contracts with private collectors, involving 75 houses are still in operation in scattered localities, the roads being so bad that they are only traversable by farm tractors. The contracts are held by farmers and as they have labour problems of their own it is doubtful whether they will continue to undertake this work much longer.

Refuse Disposal

There are 2 refuse tips in use in the area and a system of semi-controlled tipping is in operation. The term "semi-controlled" is used because the supply of soil for adequate covering is almost unobtainable in this locality. Daily covering of refuse tips was previously effected by the use of furnace clinker from local factories but owing to change-overs from coal to oil there is now only one factory where limited supplies can be obtained.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

During the year there was a reduction of only 7 pail closets arising from conversion schemes and the Council staff still collect nightsoil from 377 cottages scattered over the district. An endeavour must be made to drastically reduce this figure because there is bound to be difficulty in retaining labour on this type of work.

The Dennis Cesspool Emptier, with nightsoil attachment, which has been in use for 8 years, gives excellent service. The pail closets are emptied during the day and the contents disposed of through sewer manholes.

Emptying of Cesspools

There are several hundred cesspools and septic tanks in the area and only a few receive regular attention by householders. The Council undertake the emptying of these tanks at a charge of £2 for 600 gallons with an additional charge of £1 for each additional load. In order to encourage householders to enter into contracts with the Council to provide a yearly service it was resolved that the work be undertaken by agreement at 30/-d. per tank per year. 124 persons made requests for this service.

Salvaged Materials

The quantity of salvage reclaimed continues at a high level although prices are much lower than a few years ago. Most of the paper and rags are separated by the workmen but if householders would keep all their salvage separate the amount of salvage collected would be much greater.

The amount of salvage reclaimed by this Council is far greater per head of population than many other even larger authorities. The average collection of waste paper for Rural Authorities which do salvage this material is 6 tons per thousand population and the figure for the Blackburn Rural District is 13.3 tons.

The value of salvaged materials continued to fall during the year and the total revenue decreased by £173 to a total of £2,063.

Provision of Dustbins.

The Council has not instituted a municipal dustbin scheme. Such a scheme could be provided at a cost of little more than a panny rate and would give a more hygienic and easier service to operate. Galvanised dustbins of a heavy pattern are purchased by the Council for re-sale to owners and householders in the area.

Rodent Control

A Rodent Operative is employed in the search for rats and the treatment of infestations found. In order to encourage the notification of rat infestation by owners or occupiers of private dwellings the Council provides a free service. A charge covering the whole of the cost, plus 20% for administrative purposes, is made for the work done at business premises. Contracts are in force for the disinfection of farm premises.

As in previous years, the only locality where sewers are infested is Cherry Tree. This is due to old sewers, the proximity of the canal and the industrial establishments.

CARAVAN SITES

There are 7 sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, namely:-

- 1 Site - 50 holiday caravans.
- 1 Site - 28 holiday caravans.
- 5 Sites - 1 caravan each.

In addition, 5 huts were re-licensed under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS

There are 12 schools in the area. 11 of these have a public mains supply of water, yet 3 schools have no proper drainage and are served by pail closets. One of these schools is adjacent to the sewer but the work is shelved each year on account of proposed alterations which appear to be as far off as ever. There is a real need for the improvement of washing and dining facilities at most schools in the area, and progress in implementing recommendations is slow. It is essential that this accommodation is as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided in the forming of good habits.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are 13 factory chimneys in the area and 11 observations were taken during the year. In no case was any serious emission of dark smoke observed. The types of firing at these thirteen factories are as follows:-

Hand firing	1
Mechanical stokers	5
Oil firing	4
Vacant factories	3

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There are 77 underground tanks in the area which are licensed by the Council for the storage of petrol. The Council have accepted the model code of practice for licensing conditions and since 1958, 49 tanks which have been in use for 20 years or more, have been subjected to an air pressure test and four were found to be defective and were filled with water. The Council have agreed to require the testing of tanks at the expiration of 20, 25, 30, 32, 34 etc. years from installation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Sampling

7 samples of milk were taken from retailers in the area and examined for cleanliness; all were found to be satisfactory. Reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory that samples of milk obtained by County Officers from 10 retailers of 'designated milk' submitted for biological examination were found to contain brucella organisms.

A total of 320 individual cow samples were collected from these farms and 30 cows were found to be giving infected milk. A few of these cows were sold for beef but the remainder were segregated from other stock and the milk sent for pasteurisation. It was found that compliance with these conditions was a hindrance to producer-retailers and in some cases the cost was high. The result was that the farmers disposed of the cows giving infected milk in the open market, quite legitimately, and so increased the danger of the spread of infection to other herds.

Ice-cream

There are 35 retailers' premises on the Council's register. In all cases, the ice-cream is wrapped and only 7 different makes are retailed.

Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected. Most of these were killed at a slaughter-house which is attached to the farm buildings of an Institution within the district.

Other Food Preparing Premises

Priority of inspection has always been given to the preparation and handling of meat, ice-cream and milk.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district was:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	40
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	2
Fishmongers	-
Meat Shops	7
Bakers	6
Fried Fish Shops	2
Shops selling mainly Sugar confectionery etc.	5
Licensed Premises, Canteens, Cafes etc.	41

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING
THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH SANITARY
AND OTHER WORK

Inspections under the Public Health Act	159
Inspections under the Housing Acts	129
Inspections under the Rent Acts	6
Inspections in connection with Housing Grants	25
Inspections and re-visits to Moveable Dwellings	9
Inspections and re-visits to Caravan Sites	24
Visits to Infectious Disease Cases	48
Inspections of Dairies and Milk Sampling	48
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	555
Inspections of Meat Shops	53
Inspections of Bakehouses	10
Inspections of Provision Shops	17
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	NIL
Inspections of Ice-cream Premises	28
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	27
Inspections of Licensed Premises	12
Inspections of Factories (other than bakehouses)	43
Inspections of Schools	10
Inspections in connection with School Meals Service	4
Inspections in connection with Scavenging Schemes	705
Inspections of drains	370
Inspections in connection with Water Supplies	33
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	14
Inspections in connection with Rodent Control (excluding Rodent Operative)	156
Smoke Observations	11
Inspections under the Noise Abatement Act	8
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	1
Inspections under Waste Foods Order	5
Miscellaneous Inspections	98

Total 2108

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	36	65	73	60
Number inspected	36	65	73	60

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	5	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	3	15	35
Percentage diseased other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	69%	4.6%	20%	61%

Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis

No evidence found

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	127
(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	281
(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	89
(2)	Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	104

2. Houses Demolished:-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:-				
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	-		
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-		
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-		
Not in Clearance Areas:				
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	-		
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-		
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-		
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-		

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

(1)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	-
(2)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	37	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	-	2
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Unfit Housing Proposals

Position at 31.12.61. as compared with original figures 20.7.55.
(1955 figures are in brackets)

Parish	1955 Survey	Scheduled for			Total Outstanding
		a. Clearance Areas	b. Demolition or Closure	c. Improvement	
Balderstone	18	11 (11)	- (1)	- (6)	11
Billington	39			14 (39)	14
Clayton le					
Dale	10		1 (2)	- (8)	1
Dinckley	1			1 (1)	1
Eccleshill	18	- (11)	1 (1)	6 (6)	7
Livesey	8	3 (5)		- (3)	3
Mellor	54	10 (10)	6 (6)	20 (38)	36
Osbaldeston	7			- (7)	-
Pleasington	18			7 (18)	7
Ramsgreave	16		- (11)	3 (5)	3
Salesbury	20		1 (4)	- (16)	1
Tockholes	19		5 (19)	-	5
Wilpshire	3		- (3)	-	-
Pickup Bank	39	8 (21)	- (6)	7 (12)	15

270	32 (59)	14 (52)	58 (159)	104
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46 (111)

104 (270)

NOTES.

- a. Clearance Areas - No clearance orders have been made and it is intended to treat the remaining houses as individual unfit houses. A number of houses in this column will be improved instead of demolished following the Council's proposals for new sewerage schemes.
- b. Demolition or Closing Orders - It will be seen that the majority have been dealt with, mostly by statutory action but a number have been closed or demolished by informal arrangements.
- c. Improvement - It will be seen that of the 159 scheduled for improvement 101 have been dealt with. A further 18 of these originally scheduled for Clearance or Demolition have also been improved. Of this total figure of 119 improved only 9 have been improved with grant aid. The majority have been reconditioned following purchase for owner occupation.

It is anticipated that the outstanding 104 houses will have been dealt with before the end of 1967.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	From Public Mains		From Private Supplies	
	Direct to houses		e.g. wells, springs, etc.	
	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population
1. Balderstone	112	338	14	42
2. Billington	851	4380	42	126
3. Clayton-le-Dale	253	717	29	87
4. Dinckley	25	82	2	6
5. Eccleshill	119	325	9	27
6. Livesey	1110	2945	51	153
7. Mellor	430	1318	34	102
8. Osbaldeston	45	233	-	-
9. Pleasington	135	438	49	147
10. Ramsgreave	271	751	19	57
11. Salesbury	112	287	7	21
12. Tockholes	-	-	140	348
13. Wilpshire	435	1894	20	60
14. Yate & Pickup Bank	35	82	80	184
Total - Whole District	3933	13790	496	1360

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT

Privy Middens	NIL
Pail Closets	377
Ashpits	NIL
No. of Premises with Fresh Water Closets	4116
No. of Houses with Waste Water Closets	46
No. of Premises with Moveable ashbins	4132
Pail Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	7

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatments

First Half Year, 1961.

It was not possible to treat the sewers in the area.

Owing to unfavourable weather during the winter months a number of workmen including the Rodent Operative left the Scavenging Service for other employment. It was not until after the summer holidays were over that Rodent Control work was resumed.

Second Half Year - 1961.

AUGUST (Warfarin, Oatmeal, Castor Sugar and Paranitrophenol).

Manholes baited	44
Manholes showing prebait 'take'	6
Manholes treated on four successive visits until 'no takes' recorded	8

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for the Year ending 31st December 1961

	Dwelling- houses	Agricultural Premises	All other Premises	Totals
No. of properties in District	4,044	352	310	4539
<hr/>				
No. of properties inspected	29	49	29	107
Total inspections and routine visits	58	380	72	510
No. found infested by rats				
(a) Major infestation	-	6	-	6
(b) Minor infestation	20	28	14	62
No. found infested by mice				
(a) Major infestation	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestation	9	4	11	24
No. of infested premises treated by Council	29	34	17	80
Total No. of treatments carried out	29	124	29	182

Public Cleansing

The following figures summarise the amount of refuse collected by direct labour and contractors during the year:-

<u>Visits to Premises</u>	<u>Pans Emptied</u>	<u>Bins Emptied</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
190,703	18,481	172,222	2,347	6631	13	-

Salvage

The following weights of salvaged materials were collected and sold during the year:-

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Quantity</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	200	7	-	-	1474	19	-
Kitchen Waste	12	8	2	-	56	10	9
Textiles	6	18	3	2	100	5	6
Non-ferrous Metals	1	8	1	1	59	9	5
Scrap Iron	103	5	3	-	372	7	4
	324	8	1	3	£2063	12	-
Profit on Dustbins for the year					25	7	6
	324	8	1	3	£2088	19	6

Emptying of Cesspools and Septic Tanks

<u>No. of Loads</u>	<u>No. of Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>		
		<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
349	209,400	466	-	-

TONNAGE AND REVENUE FROM SALVAGE COLLECTED BY
BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

SALVAGE	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Waste Paper	90	115	116	126	139	156	151	171	196	200
Kitchen Waste	53	49	53	48	41	38	37	32	33	12
Rags	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	7
Non-Ferrous Metals	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrap Iron	51	70	91	103	126	112	98	101	102	103
Jam Jars	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	241 $\frac{1}{2}$	267	284	312	312	292	310	338	323
REVENUE	£1,717	£1,508	£1,821	£2,136	£2,373	£2,421	£2,047	£2,067	£2,236	£2,063

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

The following table shows visits made to factories in connection with the health provisions of the Act:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	31	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	15	15	5	-
Total	53	58	8	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

The following table gives the number of factories in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	8	-	-	-



